The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,223.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 19. 1787.

St CECILIA's HALL.

On WEDNESDAY, March 21. 1787, will be performed,

A CONCERT

of VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

For the Benefit of Mr SCHETKY.

ACT I.

Overture and first Chorus of Acis and Galatea, HANDEL.
Song, Signior CORRI.
Concerto Piano Forte, Master CLARK.
Song, Signior URBANI.
Fisher's Favourite Concerto on the Oboe,
By Mr SIPPE, Master of the Band of the 56th Regiment.

ACT II.

OVERTURE.
Song, Signora CORRI.
Concerto Violincello, Mr SCHETKY.
Duetto, Signior and Signora CORRI.
Concert Violin, Signior STABILINI.
Duetto and Chorus, *Happy, Happy!* Acis and Galatea.

Tickets, 3 s. each, to be had at the Music-shops, and at Mr SCHETKY's, Fowlis's Close, Fountain Well.

To begin at Half-past Six o'clock.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

On THURSDAY next, the 22d of March,

THERE WILL BE

AN ASSEMBLY,

AT THE NEW ROOMS IN GEORGE STREET.

To begin at Seven o'Clock.

Tickets, three Shillings each, to be had at Mr Spankie's shop, opposite to the Tron Church; Mr Richard Richardson's, Royal Exchange; and Messr. Montgomery and Steele's, Prince's Street.

THE LANDHOLDERS OF SCOTLAND

ARE requested to attend a Meeting, at the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Tuesday next, the 20th curt. at one o'clock afternoon, in order to take into serious consideration the present state of the ELECTION LAWS, and particularly the consequences of the late decisions of the Court of Session on that subject.

Customhouse-fees & Liberation of Friths.

A Meeting of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Coal-owners, Merchants, Delegates from different counties, and others, is to be held on that business, in Walker's Tavern Writers Court, on Wednesday the 21st current, at two o'clock afternoon precisely.

Lead-Pipes Stolen, & a Reward offered.

WHEREAS some malicious and evil-disposed person or persons have, within these few days past, cut and carried away part of the Lead-Pipes belonging to the town of Leith, from Lochend; and also, broke into the Engine-house near the Loch, and destroyed part of the works there, and thereby deprived the town of water.—In order to discover the person or persons guilty of this offence, a reward of TEN GUINEAS will be paid by the town-clerk of Leith to the person who shall discover the name or names of the person or persons who stole the said lead-pipe, and broke the Engine.—And it is requested that if a lead-pipe of two and a half inches bore is offered for sale, the same, and person who makes the offer, may be stopped, and notice immediately sent as above.

Seville Oranges for Marmalade,

LEMONS, &c.

Just arrived from Seville, in the Margaret and Elizabeth, Capt. John Hunter,

A Parcel of very fine high-coloured BITTER ORANGES for Marmalade, and a parcel of LEMONS, to be Sold in chests and half chests.

Apply to Walker, Thomson, and Company, Edinburgh or to David Liddell, at their Warehouse, Kirkgate, Leith.

BLOOM RAISINS, } to be sold in { Boxes.
ZANT CURRANTS, } { Casks.
CONGO TEAS, { Chests.

Good fresh BOHEA, and SINGLO TEAS.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 17th March 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE

Honourable Commissioners of Excise,

ON Tuesday next the 20th instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE at Clark's Repository, south back ot the Canongate,

A FOUR-WHEEL CHAISE, with TWO HORSES, lately condemned as forfeited. To be seen at the Repository on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

CHILDREN's FRIEND.

An Elegant and Valuable Present for the New Year.

This day is Published,

Price only 8 s. sewed, 10 s. plain bound, and 12 s. neatly bound in calf, printed on a fine paper, complete in four volumes, and ornamented with beautiful engravings,

THE

CHILDREN's FRIEND.

Translated from the French of Mr BERQUIN.

LONDON:—Printed for JOHN STOCKDALE, opposite Burlington House, Piccadilly; and C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had, just published,

1. POEMS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS, by Henry James Pye, Esq; M. P. elegantly printed in two volumes octavo, and embellished with beautiful Frontispieces. Price 12 s. in boards.

2. THE HISTORY OF NEW HOLLAND, from its first discovery in 1616 to the present time; with a particular account of its produce and inhabitants, and a description of Botany Bay; illustrated with a large Map of New Holland, a Chart of Botany Bay; and a General Chart from England to Botany Bay; with a Discourse on the Banishment of Felons, by the Right Hon. William Eden. In one volume octavo. Price 6 s. in boards.

3. THE HISTORY of SANDFORD and MERTON; a work intended for the use of Children. Embellished with beautiful Frontispieces; in two vols. Price, 6 s. 6 d. bound.

4. STOCKDALE's EDITION of SHAKESPEARE; including, in one volume octavo, the whole of his Dramatic Works: with Explanatory Notes, compiled from various Commentators. To which are prefixed his Life and Will. Price only 15 s.

Tea Warehouse, Leith.

WILLIAM THORBURN returns sincere thanks to the many Ladies who have honoured him with orders for TEAS, and hopes that his care in purchasing, and his determination to retail under the common wholesale price, will continue to insure him a preferance with the public.—Present prices, from the chests in which they were imported, are, Bohea 1 s. 11 d.—Ordinary Congou 3 s.—Middling 3 s. 8 d.—Good 4 s.—Superfine 4 s. 6 d.—Good Souchong 5 s.—Fine 5 s. 6 d.—Peckoe sort 6 s.—Singlo Green 4 s.—Ordinary Hyson 6 s.—Middling 7 s.—Good 7 s. 6 d.—Superfine 8 s.—Fine Gunpowder 14 s.

W. T. will be answerable for no Teas said to be from his warehouse, unless his name and price the paid are marked on the package.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 14.

ORDER OF COUNCIL RESPECTING AMERICAN SHIPS.

Mr *Grenville* entered into a long discussion on the evil tendency of permitting the ships of the United States to carry on a trading intercourse with our islands in the West Indies, particularly in supplying them with flour and corn; articles with which, as well as lumber, our colonies of Canada and Nova Scotia would be able to furnish them. Acts of Council, the Hon. Gentleman said, had passed for some years back, prohibiting all other ships but British bottoms from trading to those islands, the happy effects of which had been, that 50,000 tons of British vessels, manned by 4000 men, had been employed in that trade in the last year; besides, the general, or rather hostile conduct of the United States to this country, added to their own internal divisions, rendered it at present impossible to enter into any permanent treaty with them, and till that was effected, he saw no reason for their participation in a lucrative branch of our commerce, and such as greatly strengthened the British navigation. Our own colonies on the coast of North America, sent provisions and lumber to the West India Islands, and they were rising so rapidly, that we ought to give them every possible encouragement.——The Hon. Gentleman added, that it was therefore a measure highly essential to the interests of Great Britain to continue the acts of council another year, during which time, we should be enabled to see more of the effects of them. Jamaica, he said, nor any of the other islands, had found any inconvenience from the prohibition. The former had sent home as much rum last year as usual, and the Leeward Islands had sustained no other detriment than those which resulted from unforeseen calamities, so peculiar to those regions. He concluded by saying, that the United States had not treated us well in many instances, particularly in the article of tobacco.—They also had erected distilleries, and purchased their molasses from the French:—He should, therefore move, "That the acts for vesting in his Majesty's Privy Council the power of prohibiting the ships and vessels of the United States of North America from trading with the British West India Islands, be continued in force for one year longer."

Lord *Penrhyn* said, that the price of rum was now much lower than it had been, and that lumber and other articles were considerably higher. The Right Hon. Gentleman tells us to look to Canada and Nova Scotia, but that is a distant prospect.—Those colonies, his Lordship said, had only sent 1000 barrels of flour to the West Indies, but he [illegible] the sale of rum from those colonies [illegible] opened for

Mr *Grenville* said a few words in support of his motion.

Mr *Dempster* rose to observe, that when he gave up the authority to the Privy Council, he could not help feeling, that Parliament was sacrificing her exclusive right of passing Commercial laws to an improper power. The Hon. Gentleman contended, that it was the people of this country who were the sufferers, and not the planter, who took care to raise the price of his sugars, proportioned to the additional burthens imposed upon him. He desired the Hon. Gentleman would assign a reason, why a temporary act of Parliament, instead of an act of Council, should not pass. When the latter act was proposed, it was confined to three months only, and afterwards extended to three months longer; but Ministery now thought proper to make it annual; and although he entertained too good an opinion of them, to suppose they meant to do any thing prejudicial to the interest of the country, yet he must desire some reason to be given, for preferring an act of Council to an act of Parliament.

Mr *Grenville* contended in general terms, that the measure was a good one. No man, he said, wished less than he did to trench upon the laws of commerce; the measure had been adopted three years, and the relative situation of this country with the United States of North America, rendered it necessary.

Mr *Dempster* said a few words more on the subject, and Mr Grenville's motion was made and passed without a division. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, *March* 15.

TEST ACT.

Mr *Beaufoy* gave notice, that on Thursday se'nnight he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of repealing so much of the laws relative to Dissenters, now in force, as requires their partaking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, previous to their acceptance of a place in any Corporation, or in any department of his Majesty's civil government.

IMPEACHMENT OF MR HASTINGS.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Charges against Mr Hastings, Mr St John in the chair.

Mr Baugh, a gentleman, who had been in the revenue department in Bengal, was called in, and asked some questions, relative to the Opium contract given to Mr Sullivan. He acknowledged that he had caused the words "proposals having been previously made," to be struck out of the preamble of the agreement, as no such proposals had been received; but when questioned as to the particulars of his conversation on that subject with Mr Hastings, he pleaded a general want of recollection.

Sir *James Erskine* then rose, and in an accurate and comprehensive speech, which took up more than four hours and a half in the delivery, reviewed the whole of the charge relative to the extravagant contracts made by Mr Hastings, and the encreased establishment of the Province of Bengal. But as by far the greater part of the speech was made up of calculations, which however accurately laid down, and strongly enforced by the Hon. Baronet, it would be impossible for the most practised memory to retain, we must content ourselves with presenting our readers with its general features and outlines.

He commenced with a modest apology for the want of that perspicuous eloquence which distinguished other gentlemen who had gone before him. He had also a subject to bring forward, very different from any that had preceded. He was not to relate the violence and oppression which was exercised towards a tributary Prince, and which rose with his submissions; he had not to dwell on the unmerited distresses, and unjustifiable plunder of two distressed women—nor had he to describe the situation of a Prince, treacherously and cruelly abandoned to his enemies. But his task was not therefore less important, nor, however dry, and unentertaining it may prove in the detail, was the House less interested in the decision. He was to call their attention to the abuses which had been introduced in the domestic and internal government of our possessions in India; he had to prove, what he trusted he should prove beyond all possibility of contradiction, that Mr Hastings, instead of counteracting or discouraging the frauds which had prevailed in the province of Bengal, had promoted and extended them; that he had displayed the most wanton prodigality of the public revenue, consulting at one time his private interests, and at another the establishment of his influence by the gratification of his followers. These facts being proved, he trusted it would appear to the Committee, that the distresses of our empire in Asia, which had been alledged as motives for his conduct, and as the excuses for his oppression, were all the result of his own corruption; that our Treasury had been drained by his improper application of its contents; and that, of course, the wants which he had created, could not be pleaded in bar of an accusation, when the consequences of his corrupt conduct were brought forward for discussion.

The first of the contracts which he would mention, was that for procuring of *bullocks* for draught and carriage. It was necessary to premise, that there was a general order of the Court of Directors, that no contract whatsoever should be made without being first publicly advertised. Mr Hastings, however, in defiance of this order, had thought proper in October 1777, to contract with Mr Alexander Ernest Johnson, for the supply of bullocks [illegible] in such cases were not always the most preferable, as they were frequently made by persons who were not sufficiently responsible for the due performance of the contract! Mr Johnson dying when eighteen months of the term were unexpired, Mr Hastings thought proper to make a new contract with the brother of Mr Johnson, and Mr Crofts, who had been partners in the former; and this he did, though the former contract had been strictly fulfilled; and though Johnson and Crofts, as survivors and executors, were bound to give the same security for its due performance during the remaining term. But this transaction would appear yet more singular, when the difference of these two contracts was taken into consideration. The former contracts, which had been thus terminated without cause, was to supply the necessary number of bullocks at the rate of 14,407 rupees per month; the latter was to supply the same quantity for five years, at 58,629 rupees per month. The difference was therefore 44,222 rupees, which made 5,200 l. sterling, per month, or 62,400 l. per annum. In this sum 46,800 l. was occasioned solely by the different rate of charging, seven men being appointed to take care of twelve bullocks, with other circumstances of similar profusion. Mr Hastings in his defence against this charge, had contented himself with quoting the opinion of Sir George Wombell, given in that House, "that the lowest contracts were not always the most eligible,"—that was, he gave the opinion of a noted contractor, fond of the good things of his profession, and uttered at the time when the House was deliberating whether contractors should sit amongst them? in defence of a wanton expenditure of 60,000 l. per ann. of the property of his employers. But as if this was not enough for the contractors, they were also to receive 25 per cent. on their annual payment, and half their prime cost, by which, supposing the contract terminated at the end of the two first years, they would have received no less than 420 l. per cent. on the money they had originally expended.

In the *Victualling* contract, which was also in the hands of Mr Crofts and Mr Johnson, he proved that similar abuses existed, to the amount of 3200 l. per ann. which was to be added to the above mentioned 62,200 l. making together 65,400 l. per ann. It was then to be observed, that the first payment on those fell due in October 1779, being the precise time when Mr Hastings had extorted 50,000 l. from Cheyt Sing, which sum went of course to the fulfilment of this usurious contract! But here, said the Hon. baronet, let me pause; let me ask, where are now the arguments which were drawn in vindication of Mr. Hastings, from the distresses of our empire in India, from the exhausted state of our coffers, and from the apprehended ruin, which, it had been told, we had avoided only by his exertions? Would they now be brought forward, when it was seen that these hard wrung treasures had been employed in satisfying the minions of his extravagance; and that his corruption was the ruling cause by which our provinces had been depressed and exhausted?

If the motive to this conduct was required, it was only necessary to observe, that Mr Crofts was the creature and secret agent of Mr Hastings; but when the Committee came to consider the earnestness with which the latter enforced the payment from Cheyt Sing, the hazard to which he had exposed his person, and in fact the existence of our empire on this occasion, suspicions would unavoidably arise, that Mr Crofts was not solely interested in the punctuality of the receipt, and that the Governor-general had shewn an anxiety too strong even for friendship, and for which other motives must be assigned. Unless Mr Hastings, in fact, were supposed to be a partaker in the spoil, there was a singularity in the circumstance and in his conduct, for which it would be difficult otherwise rationally to account.

In speaking of the *Elephant* contract, he entered much at large into the absurd choice which had been made, on two distinct proposals being made from Mr Gramer and Mr Templer. The former had proposed to maintain and take care of the elephants at a moderate charge, and the whole number required being 70, the Company had to purchase 35 which were deficient. The proposals of the latter, which were accepted, were to purchase the elephants which were wanted, to maintain and make good the number during the time required. For this Mr Hastings had not only agreed to pay him a price, independent of their maintenance, which was more than sufficient to make good the whole number, supposing them all to have died successively within the term; but had also covenanted—a circumstance he believed without a parallel—to buy back the whole number at 1000 rupees each, on the expiration of the term, including the *thirty-seven*, which had all along been the property of the Company.

He then adverted to the appointment of Mr Belli, as agent of provisions at Fort William. Such an appointment, he first stated, and confirmed the assertion by the opinion of General Clavering, was as superfluous, as if an agent were appointed to secure a supply of provisions in the Tower of London, under the apprehension of a siege. Yet Mr Belli, he stated, had received no less than 30 per cent. per ann. on the provisions lodged in Fort William, for the purpose of replacing such as were of a perishable nature; and had also, by his own account, made so much by purchasing the provisions in the [illegible] no less than 99 rupees, as a clear profit on every 103, which he had originally expended. On these circumstances combined, the Hon. Baronet descanted at considerable length, and ridiculed with much force the boasted attention, which it was said Mr Hastings had paid to the interests of the Company, and complimented him in the same vein of irony, on the meritorious present of ten lacks of rupees, which he had made to his *indigent* masters,—when he found that it was impossible to secure it to himself.

He then proceeded to the *Marine* charges as they were entitled, relating to the river Chittigong, and the Berjapoors or embankments made at Poolbundah. A Mr Thompson, he stated, had proposed to undertake the care of the latter at an annual charge, amounting to 62,000 l. sterling for *nine* years, which proposal Mr Hastings had rejected as exorbitant and improper. Mr Frazer, however, had undertaken the same charge in 1778, and in *five* years from that date, had received 58,000 l. which, with the sums paid the Rajah for his assistance, made 1000 l. more than Mr Thompson had demanded for near double that period; and in addition to this, Mr Frazer had received a license to construct *dobans* or double embankments, for which he was permitted to charge additionally. On this business it was not necessary to dwell at much length, yet he must remark, that it was deserving of distinction from one circumstance. It was on the subject of these *dobans* that Sir Elijah Impey had evinced that genius for the construction of *affidavits*, in which he afterwards discovered such pre-eminence. These were merely his *pastoral essays* in that noble science; his abilities not being sufficiently matured, he had not yet entered on the field of *epic* affidavits *ubi canaret* [illegible] *Delia*. These were the dawnings of that genius which afterwards discovered itself at Benares and at Oude, when he rose from the dignity of Chief Justice of India, to be—the Amanuensis of Mr Hastings.

He then proceeded to speak of the agency of Mr *Auriol*, who had been appointed by Mr Hastings to supply Madras, Bombay, and the island of St Helena with rice from Bengal, for which he was to be allowed 15 per cent. In the first place he remarked, that to transact such a business by agents was in the highest degree injudicious, as they were certain in that case to encrease the expences, for the purpose of encreasing their *per centage*. He contended also, that a commission of five per cent. was all that was then allowed by the general usage at Calcutta, and that if the business was of an enlarged extent, *two* and a *half* was accepted by the agents; but on the contrary, Mr Auriol, when he had purchased rice for Bombay, to the amount, for instance, of 2000 l. the freight being then high made 5000 l. and Mr Auriol, rating his commission, not from the

purchase, but on the whole of the charges, on this 7000 l. had no less than 1050 l. clear profit. This must at all events be deemed an extortion of the greatest magnitude, but when it was recollected that Bombay laboured at that time under a severe famine, the criminality of the transaction would be still more evident; and what was yet more singular, this same Mr Auriol had previously offered to contract for the whole of the supply on a profit of six and a half per cent. There was also a curious feature which marked the whole of these transactions, which was, that when expences were charged, no vouchers were produced or demanded, the business being done *upon honour*. The contractors were no doubt all honourable men, but their honour was of that nature, which fled from proof, which avoided curiosity, and shrunk like the sensitive plant from all investigation. Thus Mr Auriol acted *upon honour*, when having made an apparent reduction in his charges, he ingeniously contrived to enhance them to 25 per cent. by charging interest upon money, which he had not expended; and this same mode of dealing was found so convenient, that when the business was taken from the hands of Mr Auriol, he offered even in the heat of resentment, to supply the Company gratuitously, if they would still permit him to make up his accounts *upon honour*.

The encreased establishment of the province of Bengal was the next object, which he would submit to the Committee; and on that, important as it was in its nature, and extensive in its consequences, as the facts were admitted, he was happy that he should have occasion to say but a few words. It appeared from the papers on the table, that the Civil Establishment, the Commercial, and the Collections of the Revenue of that province in the year 1776, amounted only to 205,399 l. and that in 1785, they amounted to 927,940 l. The only objections which had been made by Mr Hastings to this statement were, that the expences of the Court of Judicature, amounting to 58,000 l. were not included in the former account, and the expences of the Polygars, amounting to 31,000 l. should have been referred to the Military establishment.—But deducting both these, there still remained a difference of 633,000 l. per annum; and that this encrease was owing solely to the conduct of Mr Hastings, was apparent from the reduction nearly to that amount, which had been made since his retirement from power. The Hon. Baronet adduced several instances of the wantonness on the part of the Governor General, which had thus enflamed the expenditure, particularly those of Mr Vansittart, who had been appointed Commissioner of the salt duties, at a yearly salary of 18,000 l. whilst the Members of the Supreme Council had but 10,000 l. per annum, and of Mr Anderson, who had been appointed Collector of the Port Duties in Calcutta, with a salary of 10,000 l. whilst he was absent as Ambassador to the Court of Madajee Scindia, with an allowance of 4000 l. more.

With these instances, stood nearly connected the encreased allowance given to Sir Eyre Coote, who had been sent out as Commander in Chief, by the Directors, with a positive salary of 6000 l. per annum. On his arrival however in Calcutta, he thought proper to demand the field allowance, with some others which had been made to General Stibbart. The whole of this demand amounted to 8000 l. per annum, but such was the generosity of Council, that instead of the 8000 l. which was required, he instantly granted an addition of 18,000 l. per annum, to be paid by the Nabob Vizier, from the instant that Sir Eyre Coote had passed into his province, for which he was at that time on the point of his departure. The defence made by Mr Hastings to this charge had been, that the life of the General was nearly worn out, and that he did not chuse to accelerate or embitter his last hours by refusing him any favour that he may have thought proper to demand. But this instead of a defence, was an aggravation. It was casting an ungenerous reflection on the memory of the deceased: and it was an avowal of his disobedience, and of his purpose to attempt to cover them with so thin a pretext.

He then dwelt with great force on the *Opium* Contract, which he said was a scene of fraud and folly; of disobedience and partiality from the instant that the monopoly was first suggested. It had been very properly condemned by the Directors, when it was given to Mr M'Kenzie in 1777.—— Yet in defiance to their letters and orders, it was given with circumstances of still greater partiality to Mr Sulivan,—*son* of the then *Chairman* of the Board of Directors,—at the time of his contract was extended; his payments ascertained; the penalties limited, and all power of *inspection* taken away, though the necessity of the last measure was fully proved from the adulterations discovered to have been made by Mr M'Kenzie. He entered with great minuteness into the particulars of this agreement, by which he fully proved that a sum, not less than six lacks, or 75,000 l. had been given to Mr Sulivan from the Company. He also commented on the subsequent contract made with Mr Thornhill, which he said was in the first instance marked with folly, as the Contractor was permitted to transport his own opium, at the same time, and to the same market with that of the Company, by which the value of the latter was of course depreciated; and that in the second place, the honour of the Company was degraded, by their sending armed ships to smuggle a commodity into a foreign country. They were also imprudent in taking the risk upon themselves, when they might have transferred the business to a private merchant, and they were accordingly punished by the loss of one of the armed vessels, which they had fitted out, the value of which was at least 62,000 l. and by the depredation of the cargo of the other, by which they sustained a loss of 5000 l.

After entering very much at large into these particulars, the Hon. Baronet recapitulated the whole of those charges, and stated the losses incurred on each transaction, amounting on the whole to 50 lacks of rupees. To this was also to be added, the increased establishment of Bengal, which he had stated at 633,000 l. per annum.—Such extravagance was in itself a sufficient instance of criminality, and ground of impeachment; but when to this was added the corrupt intentions which appeared, particularly in his conduct to Sir Eyre Coote and Mr Sullivan, and when it was also considered, that the whole tenor of his behaviour was marked by a constant, unvarying, and impudent disobedience to the orders of his employers, there could not remain a doubt but the present charge must be numbered amongst those which were on a future day to be exhibited by that committee at the bar of the House of Lords; if not, they would lose the benefit of a wholesome example to corrupt ministers both abroad and at home; they would weaken their own cause, because they would leave it in the power of Mr Hastings, to impute his extortions to the distresses of India, if they did not now assign those distresses to their proper cause;—they would have "*scorched the snake, and not killed it,*" and would leave maimed and imperfect, in the first ground of allegation, the glorious task they had undertaken, of vindicating the oppressed, and punishing the oppressor.

He concluded with calling on every India Director present to free themselves from the stain which they incurred of being the accomplices of Mr Hastings, by voting for the punishment of their agent; and on the members of the Committee in general, to reprobate the man whose partial extravagance had contributed in a great degree to the general distresses of the empire. He then made his motion to the following effect, "That the Committee having enquired into this charge, and heard evidence thereon, are of opinion, that there is sufficient ground therein, to impeach Warren Hastings, Esq; of high crimes and misdemeanors"

Mr *Pitt* said, he rose to make some observations which he hoped would tend to shorten the discussion—they came to three points, viz. The establishment in India—the extraordinary addition to Sir Eyre Coote's pay—and the Contracts, with disobedience of orders. The Right Honourable Gentleman wished to find this business less criminal than he feared it would turn out, but in the object of Parliamentary impeachment, the degrees of guilt ought to be distinct.

When positive orders were sent out and disobeyed, the act assuredly became criminal. If, however, some grounds could be proved, shewing the necessity of making contracts contrary to those orders, there would be some justification; many of these contracts had been made a long time, and Mr Hastings had undergone numerous examinations before other courts, and on various occasions. The Court of Directors were not unacquainted with his having made those contracts, and afterwards solicited Parliament to continue him in his government. In the year 1777, contracts were made, many of which were of such a nature, that on account of the great stock which the contractors were obliged to keep on hand, the bargains could not possibly be expected to be favourable, particularly in elephants and bullocks, for which the contractors asked a year. The Directors even permitted three years, with regard to elephants, and adopted the Governor general's plan, so that the guilt of disobedience of orders could not be annexed to that species of cattle. An Hon. Gentleman over the way (Mr Francis) was, [illegible] and it appeared, from the records sent home, that great unanimity prevailed at that time in the councils of India. He also signed Mr Templar's contract, which could not be deemed a guilty one. As to that respecting the marine, he should not enter upon it. It had been stated, that the measure of laying up such large quantities of stores and provisions was an improper one, and the Honourable Baronet who opened this business, had, he thought very improperly, compared the situation of the Tower of London to that garrison, and no doubt could not think as he had spoken. An Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Francis), he said, voted for the supply thrown into Fort William, and had also joined in the general measures proposed for the defence of the Carnatic. How much more precarious was it, said the Right Hon. Gentleman, to procure stores and provisions in India than in this country; and at the time the profit was given to Mr Celli, they were very dear. General Clavering had estimated that Gentleman's demand at 22,000 l. when he only charged the Company 18,000 l. With respect to the charge of the surgeon-general, no partiality had been shewn, for they were the only persons in that country proper to be employed. The repairs of the banks was become absolutely necessary, owing to their having been so long neglected; and what more could be produced as vouchers to the estimates, than the affidavit of Mr Payne, strengthened by those of Sir Elijah Impey?

There was one contract, however,—the Right Hon. Gentleman said, which in point of time, he should call the second bullock contract. This appeared to be the most shameful, lavish expenditure of the public money, that Mr Hastings had ever been guilty of. He had contracted for more bullocks than Sir Eyre Coote wanted, to the amount of 30,000 l. and although he had written word home, that he would disprove any assertion of the kind; yet, from that time to the present, he had taken no measures for that purpose—for which reason the Right Honourable Gentleman said he should think the *worst of that contract*. The agency of Mr Auriol he approved of, as the object for which he was employed was fully accomplished. Madras and the neighbouring country were not only in the midst of war, but threatened with all the horrors of impending famine. In that situation, Mr Hastings, with the utmost celerity, relieved their wants, and by the agency of Mr Auriol, saved the Carnatic, surrounded as it was by hostile fleets and armies. In this instance government had great credit, but the Governor still more; and as the services of Mr Auriol deserved to be rewarded, and it was necessary an agent should be employed, it was surely as well to give it to that gentleman as to any other.—The Right Hon. Gentleman wished he could say a much of the opium contract; that contract was given to Mr Mackenzie, the friend of a noble Lord nearly related to the Honourable Baronet, who, for particular reasons, he should have imagined would have touched more delicately upon that subject; for whatever may be the failings of Mr Hastings, every one must allow him to be a man of the world, and thoroughly conversant in every thing he undertakes. The opium contract was in the first instance a disobedience of orders, but highly aggravated when given a second time to Mr Sullivan. The Right Hon. Gentleman said, he should give his voice for the motion, as far as it related to this contract, and that which he had called the second bullock one; and should therefore move an amendment. The money given to Sir Eyre Coote, was highly wrong, when first bestowed; but aggravated to the greatest degree, when given a second time; and levied upon a tributary Prince, upon whom we had no claim.

As to the additional establishments formed by the Governor, he should not take notice of them under general terms. Had any specific charge been made, the Right Hon. Gentleman said he should certainly have attended to it. He then took a comparative view of the situation of India from the year 1776 to 1783.—Matters he said had been misstated, particularly with respect to the article of salt—the establishment for the collection of the duties arising from that article having been very greatly exaggerated.—Many persons who were at present without our reach, had been guilty of errors in this respect; therefore, why fix upon the unfortunate person who is already rendered so criminal in more important concerns as the object for reprehension, in this respect. He wished Gentlemen would not carry grounds for slight impeachment to the bar of the House of Lords, but rather accelerate, as much as possible, the moment of trial, by bringing forward such other charges, as were of a more important nature—He should now move an amendment to the original motion, by inserting the words, that instead of 2, the following charges only remain. The allowance granted to the late Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. —the Contract for Opium—the second Contract for Bullocks.

Mr *Burke* said he had been called upon to rise, from what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, whose honourable and friendly manner of speaking, he could not but admire; but previous to his entering so fully, as he meant to do, on the subject, he could not forbear offering his tribute of thanks and applause to the Honourable Baronet, who had, for the first time, shewn such amazing powers of eloquence, strengthened by information, memory, and senatorial fortitude, as he had scarce ever heard before from the mouth of so young a person. He joined issue with the Right Hon. Gentleman, in wishing that all the charges he had to produce, could be carried up soon to the House of Lords, and should really be happy if he knew in what manner to select them, but they were all so equally blended with *guilt*, that was he to attempt such a selection, it would be something like a mariner, who by indiscriminately unloading his vessel, would be fearful of parting with the valuable part of the cargo, and afterwards seek, in vain for that which could not be restored; but he solemnly begged to know, from the authority of the Minister or his friends about him, whether there were not precedents in being (he knew there was) to prove, that ed to the Lords, yet that does not deter the offender from being again carried up to that august tribunal. He then instanced Doctor Sacheverel.

The Right Hon. Gentleman, when he formed the charge respecting the contract, his idea went to prove, that by one continued series of shameful acts, the Government of India had been wanton and corrupt in every degree; and he should feel his character hurt, if he did not carry the most heavy charges of impeachment to the House of Lords.

The Magistrates of Westminster, said this champion of virtue and humanity, might wink at the enormities of the unhappy numbers, who by the shameful police of this city are encouraged and let loose upon society——but far beyond them is the destroyer of unoffending millions!—Human nature, said he, is prone to error; but where is the Minister of this country who dare—that is, physically dare, to say, like the spoilor and contractor of the East—we have no vouchers to produce for our illegal, wanton, or unconstitutional proceedings; but we give you *our word of honour*, that all we have done is right, and you surely cannot doubt our *honour*. In short, after going through a variety of arguments, which the lateness of the hour will not permit us to do justice to, he declared that he would not give up the point relative to the two Contracts given to Mr Belli and Mr Auriol, and should therefore move a further amendment, that they stand part of the original motion.

Major *Scott* arose to defend the second Bullock contract, which he said took place immediately after the war. He then read a letter from General Stibbert, setting forth, the necessity of the army being supplied with an additional number of them. The gallant Major then (*a la Sturgeon!*) gave a long account of his *marches* and his *counter-marches*, and we think he said something of *sweeping* marches. After which he dwelt with *watchful* care upon the article of *opium*, which, he said, had, for time immemorial, been considered as an emolument of office to the servants of the Company, who were allowed to monopolize that article. The Honourable Major defended Mr Hastings with respect to the contract given to Mr Sullivan, and added, that so far was it from being considered in any other light than as a monopoly, that Mr Tilghman, a relation of an Hon. Gentleman over the way, (Mr Francis) had paid 55,000 rupees for a share in that contract, and that it had been paid to his attorney in London within a month.

Mr *Francis*, in reply to what had fallen from a Right Hon. Gentleman, respecting his having assented to the supply granted to Fort William, thought proper to observe, that, whenever he mentioned his apprehensions relative to the safety of Calcutta to the Governor General, he treated him as an idiot, although he was apparently taking every measure for its defence.

He condemned, in very severe terms, the contract for Bullocks, and also the agency of Mr Croftz, whose allowance of 50,000 l. per annum, he said, did not go into his own pocket, but into those of many others who were on *secret services*. This the Hon. Gentleman said, he told to Mr Hastings, who could not *deny* it. As to what had fallen from Major Scott, with regard to General Stibbert's opinion he had only to say, that that officer had risen to command by a course of fortuitous circumstances, and that his opinion was—he would not say what—he should not say more. He was, however, glad to find from the Hon. Major's *own words*, that the *bribe* of 55,000 rupees had been given by Mr Tilghman, for a share in the Opium contract (which he should not forget) that gentleman, he said, was a very worthy man, and a distant relation of his; but it was to Mr Wheeler, not to him, that he owed his rise in India.

Mr Sheriff *Le Mesurier* rose as the House was going to divide, and said something about his having *no relations* in the world to provide for; that he had never received any favour from Mr Hastings, or Mr Hastings's friends (looking at Mr Scott) and there being little attention paid to his speech, we could only hear him conclude with the expression, that some people catch at gnats and swallowed camels.

Mr Dempster, Mr Dundas, and Mr Vansittart, held a short conversation on the evils the farmers in India suffered in cultivating opium.

A division took place, that Mr Burke's amendment do stand part of the motion,

Ayes	—	66
Noes	—	57
	Majority	9

The House then divided on the main opinion, that Warren Hastings, is guilty of high crimes, &c.

For the impeachment,		60
Against it,	—	26
Majority against Mr Hastings,		34

Adjourned at Three o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, *March* 15.

Ordered the report of the Balloting List, for putting the East India Judicature Bill in a proper mode of regulation for to-morrow.

LLOYD's LIST. ——*March* 16.

THE Active, Hoare, was well at Gaboon the 6th of November, and was expected to sail for England in about six weeks.

The Gascoyne, Cumberbach, from Liverpool for Africa, is returned to the buoys off Liverpool.

Captain Filher from Jamaica, arrived in the River, spoke the William, Eglesfeild, from Newry to Barbadoes, in lon. 24. 45. lat. 49. 22. on the 26th ult.

The Johanna Florentina, for Baltimore, was drove on shore the 9th instant, at Stutton Gut, near the hill of Howth; there were only 27 packages of goods on board, which are expected to be got out.

The Favourite, Swords, a missing ship, from Dublin to Philadelphia, was well at St Eustatia the 9th ult.

The Mary Ann, Grigg, from Newry to Liverpool, was wrecked the 4th instant in the Bay of Ramsey, Isle of Man.

The Robert and Sally, ——, from Bolton to Pool, is put into St Croix in great distress.

[illegible] to the Streights, is put into Youghal in distress.

A large ship, from Bolton to Liverpool, with naval stores, is come to anchor in Ardmore Bay in distress; a boat with ten able hands were sent to assist to get her into Youghal or Waterford.

The Charlotte, Coulson, from Bristol to Grenada, is on shore at Fishgard, and full of water.

The Active, Hoar, was well at Gaboon the 6th November, and expected to sail for England in about six weeks.

The Noreder Ditmaraken, Pates, from Ostend to Lisbon, is put into Portsmouth in distress.

The Duke of York, Wolf, from London to the South Fishery, is put into Portsmouth under jury masts.

The Lively, Anderson, from London to Africa, is put into Pool with damage.

The Speculation, ——, is on shore on the North Bull, and it is feared will be lost.

The Piltown, Lant, from Waterford to Bristol, is lost on the Skar Weathers, and only one man saved.

The French East Indiaman, wrecked near St Ubes, proves to be the Calonne, and not the Chancellor de Brabant.

LONDON, ——*March* 16.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester has sent notice of his intention to visit the Republic of Venice before his return home.

His Royal Highness Prince William Henry having gone through the regular and progressive stages of the naval service, to the rank of Post Captain, is, on his return to England, to be promoted to that of Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet; after which his Highness cannot rise to a higher flag but by seniority. He being appointed an Admiral, while so young an officer, is a deviation from the rules of the navy, only made in favour of Princes of the Blood.

His Highness is also to be created Duke of Lancaster, and to be vested with all the privileges and revenues annexed to that Royal Duchy; which, with the addition of a grant from Parliament of 20,000 l. per annum, will enable him to support the ducal dignity as a Prince.

The dormant title of Duke of Clarence is to be revived in the person of his Majesty's fourth son, Prince Edward, now on his travels abroad.

Tuesday a meeting of the Proprietors of the East India Company's Annuity Fund was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the plan now depending in Parliament, for a general consolidation of duties, so far as the same may vary the mode of securing the said annuities, by substituting the general fund, proposed to be established, as a security for the debt due from the Public to the Company, in lieu of the fund now appropriated for that purpose. Several papers, among which was a clause proposed to be inserted in the new act, were read, by which it clearly appeared, the annuitants would have a priority in the payment of interest of the three per cent. consols. A Proprietor requested to be informed,

whether the annuities were to be considered as Government security? The Chairman conceived the question could only be answered by Parliament. After a short converſation, in the courſe of which Mr Smith, the Company's Solicitor, ſpoke highly of the propoſed alteration, the meeting, which, though not large, was a reſpectable one, came to an unanimous reſolution in favour of the clauſe, and the Miniſter's general plan.

Wedneſday a General Court of Proprietors of the Eaſt India Company was held at their Houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, at one o'clock, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration, Mr Pitt's propoſal of conſolidating the duties, ſo far as reſpected the Company's intereſt; and after having heard a letter from Mr Pitt read, with a propoſed clauſe, to be inſerted in the new bill depending in Parliament, came, without any debate, to an unanimous reſolution of thanks to Mr Pitt, for his care and attention to the intereſt of the Eaſt India Company in the preſent inſtance.

Same day Captain Paiba, of the Lord Walſingham, for China direct, and Captain Fairfull of the Minerva, for Madras and Bengal, took leave of the Court of Directors previous to their departure.

Advice was received on Monday at the India Houſe, that Captain Baird, of the Lucko Eaſt Indiaman, has been obliged, on account of his ill ſtate of health, to reſign the command of the ſaid ſhip to his chief mate, Mr Charles Samrays, who intended to proceed with her on her voyage from Liſbon on the 19th of February laſt.

A plan is now in agitation for arranging, and bringing into one concluſive ſyſtem, all the matters relative to the forfeited eſtates in Scotland.

In the account given of Faulkener's Divorce Bill, the picture was heightened rather beyond what the fact warranted. Counſel in the moſt delicate, and not in the moſt pointed manner, touched upon the ſubject. The words "Inſidious traducer, and fallen proſtitute," were never mentioned; and the noble Lords preſent ſeemed rather to pity than condemn the tranſaction.

Among the number of whimſicalities in Johnſon's life, there is one of the Doctor's, which no doubt will be greedily ſeized upon by the Bon Vivants; and which is, his opinion of thoſe people who go to bed early:—"Sir, I look upon the man to be a *ſcoundrel* who goes to bed before twelve o'clock.

The following, we learn, are ſome of the proceedings of the Notables:

The ſeven Princes of the Blood Royal, and five leading Members of each Committee, having met the King's brother,—the Comptroller General informed the meeting, That the King intended not to levy the territorial impoſt on the general produce of the land—but on the nett produce of it; which reduced the tax from three to one. That the ſum wanting was 100 millions; and that he muſt have 112 to put his Majeſty's affairs in proper order. That if the meeting would propoſe the beſt means of levying it, he was ready to liſten to it; but that 112 millions he muſt have, for his Majeſty had occaſion for it. That he never, whatever might be thought or ſaid to the contrary, had ſaid, that the King would abandon the territorial impoſt; but if other means equally productive could be found, he might, perhaps, perſuade the King to adopt them. That he made certain calculations, which if obeyed implicitly, the King would no longer differ with the ideas of the Notables, who muſt look to the conſequences of differing with his Majeſty.

The Counteſs de Vergennes, widow of the deceaſed Miniſter, has obtained a penſion of 20,000 livres per annum, with the reverſion to her two ſons for their lives.

Letters from Rome mention, a Papal Mandate having been lately iſſued for the ſuppreſſion of convents for females in the immediate circle of that city.

A letter from Bourdeaux ſays, that they have advice from Martinico that Le Hipopotame, a French man of war of 64 guns, was loſt in a hurricane in endeavouring to get into that harbour, and all on board periſhed, except the Captain, his Firſt Lieutenant, and ten of his men; it alſo ſays that at the ſame time a great deal of damage was done to ſeveral ſhips in the harbour, which were loaded for Europe.

A letter from Leghorn ſays, that the Nymph, a French frigate of 24 guns, falling in with a Barbary pirate, ſhe fired at the Nymph to bring her to, on which ſhe returned a broadſide, and a ſmart engagement enſued, but the Captain of the pirate being killed, and moſt of the officers, and many of the men being wounded, they ſtruck, and ſhe was carried into Leghorn.

The Spaniards have fitted out a fleet at Cadiz, conſiſting of ſeven ſail of the line, under the command of Don Joſeph Solano, Marquis del Socorro; but its deſtination is not known: they give out that it is only to cruize in the Mediterranean.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, 1787.

TWENTY EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 5478, 10,808, 31,780, 33,643, 36,741, 37,279, 42,561, 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,

No. 3847, 3968, 5789, 38,101.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 23,728, a prize of 10,000 l.

No. 42,685, 500 l.

No. 3559, 12,591, 12,801, 23,685, 43,325, 100 l. each.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each,

No. 16,589, 21,720, 24,732, 26,899, 29,462, 36,863.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 16.

Bank Stock, ſhut, 155¼ a ½.	India Bonds, 50 s. a 49 s. prem.
New 4 per cent. 1777, ſhut.	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. Ann. 1785, —	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. con. 76¼ a ¼.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
Long Ann. ſhut.	Exch. Bills, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, ſhut.	Lottery Tickets, —
30 Years Ann. 1778, ſhut.	Prizes, —
India Stock, 168½ for the opening.	Bank for April, 155¼ a ½.
4 per cent. India Ann. —	Conſols for April, 76¼.
	India for April, 168½.

WIND AT DEAL, MARCH 15. S. S. W.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Boſton, Feb. 5. The following is a copy of a letter from the Hon. Gen. Shepard to his Excellency the Governor, dated Springfield, Jan. 26, 1787.

"Sir, the unhappy time is come in which we have been obliged to ſhed blood. Shays, who was at the head of about 1200 men, marched yeſterday afternoon about four o'clock, towards the public buildings, in battle array. He marched his men in an open column by platoons. I ſent ſeveral times by one of my Aids, and two other Gentlemen, Captains Buffington and Woodbridge, to him, to know what he was after, or what he wanted. His reply was, he wanted barracks, and barracks he would have, and ſtores. The anſwer returned was, he muſt purchaſe them dear if he had them. He ſtill proceeded on his march, until he approached within 250 yards of the Arſenal. He then made a halt. I immediately ſent Major Lyman, one of my Aids, and Captain Buffington, to inform him not to march his troops any nearer the Arſenal on his peril, as I was ſtationed here by order of your Excellency and Secretary at War, for the defence of the public property; in caſe he did, I ſhould ſurely fire on him, and his men. A Mr Wheeler, who appeared to be one of Shay's Aids, met Mr Lyman, after he had delivered my order in the moſt peremptory manner, and made anſwer, that that was all he wanted. Mr Lyman returned with his anſwer

"Shays immediately put his troops in motion, and marched on rapidly near 100 yards, I then ordered Major Stephens, who commanded the artillery, to fire upon them; he accordingly did. The two firſt ſhot he endeavoured to overſhoot them, in hopes they would have taken warning without firing among them, but it had no effect on them. Major Stephens then directed his ſhot through the center of his column. The fourth or fifth ſhot put the whole column into the utmoſt confuſion. Shays made an attempt to diſplay the column, but in vain. We had one howit which was loaded with grape ſhot, which, when fired, gave great uneaſineſs. Had I been diſpoſed to deſtroy them, I might have charged upon their rear and flanks with my infantry and the two field pieces, and could have killed the greater part of his whole army within 25 minutes. There was not a ſingle muſket fired on either ſide.

"I found three men dead on the ſpot, and one wounded, who is ſince dead. One of our artillerymen, by inattention, was badly wounded.

"Three muſkets were taken up with the dead, which were all deeply loaded. I incloſe your Excellency a copy of a paper ſent to me laſt evening.——I have received no reinforcement yet, and expect to be attacked this day by their whole force combined. I am, Sir, with great reſpect, your Excellency's obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SHEPARD."

The following is a copy of the paper incloſed in the above letter.

"Head-Quarters, Weſt-Springfield, Jan. 25. 1787.

"The body of the people aſſembled in arms, adhering to the firſt principles in natural ſelf-preſervation, do in the moſt peremptory manner demand,

"1. That the troops in Springfield lay down their arms.

[illegible] ſtores, under the care of the proper officers, to be returned to the owners at the termination of the preſent conteſt.

"3. That the troops return to their homes upon parole.

"LUKE DAY, Captain Command of this diviſion."

On the back, by "Col. ELT PARSONS."

To the Commanding Officer at Springfield,

Jan. 25. 1787.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Feb. 5.

"Laſt night the General Aſſembly paſſed an act, declaring rebellion to exiſt in this Commonwealth.

"A gentleman who arrived in town laſt Friday evening, informs, that a party of horſe, from the State's army, had fallen in with a company of 70, who were eſcorting 11 ſleigh loads of ſupplies to Shays, and had captured the whole; and that the men were committed to Northampton goal; that Capt. Brown and his company had left the ſtandard of rebellion, and gone home; that the inſurgents were mouldering away very rapidly; ſome being daily captured, and many more deſerting and throwing themſelves upon the mercy of government.

"General Lincoln's army, we are informed, has encreaſed to 7000 men, and remained quartered on Tueſday laſt, at Hadley, within about 12 miles of Pelham, the head-quarters of the inſurgents.—Theſe, it is ſaid, with their whole force combined, amount to between 1500 and 2000. Thirty or forty good citizens, whom they had taken, and for ſome time held as priſoners, they have thought proper to releaſe."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

"The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Lord Scarſdale in the chair, on the mutiny bill; and were proceeding through the ſeveral clauſes, until that came under conſideration, reſpecting *brevet* officers being included within the mutiny bill, the ſame as thoſe in *actual* ſervice, when

"Viſcount *Stormont* roſe, and in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, oppoſed the intention of bringing *brevet* officers under the act. The noble Viſcount took a large ſcope of argument, and reprobated, in every poſſible point of view, the abſurdity of putting men under military law, who were not in actual ſervice, and concluded with moving, that the words in the bill, making officers on *brevet* liable thereto, be expunged therefrom, for the purpoſe of introducing an amendment, in order to include only ſuch officers as ſhould be called into actual ſervice. The Noble Viſcount having delivered his motion, Lord Hawkeſbury and Lord Sydney roſe together, but the latter ſitting down,

"Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſaid, Though he was no military man, he hoped his having been Secretary at War, would apologize for the liberty he was about to take in delivering his ſentiments on the ſubject. The Noble Lord then went into the queſtion pretty largely, and ſaid, that from the Revolution, higher than which he would not follow the Noble Viſcount, much leſs reſort, as he had done, to other countries, *brevet* officers had ever been conſidered as within the mutiny act; and he begged leave to inſiſt upon it, that, until the caſe of General *Roſs*, the matter had never been diſputed. The Noble Lord took notice of two general officers, on *brevet*, having ſerved as members of a court martial, and added many other remarks in ſupport of the bill as before their Lordſhips.

"Lord *Rawdon* alſo went, at conſiderable length, into the queſtion, and contended, that no officer ſerving by *brevet* could be under the mutiny act. With reſpect to the two general officers, on *brevet*, who ſerved as members on a court martial, he admitted the fact; but obſerved, that, by being called to ſerve on the court-martial, they were called into actual ſervice, as the ſummons came from the King himſelf. His Lordſhip added many other reaſons for thinking, that no military man could be within the mutiny act, unleſs in actual ſervice.

"The Duke of Richmond, Lord Sidney, Duke of Manchеſter, Lord Portcheſter, Lord Loughborough, the Chancellor, and others, were preparing to ſpeak, and the Houſe was expected to be kept ſitting for ſome time."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"As ſoon as the Speaker had taken the Chair, a great number of private petitions were read, and ordered to lie on the table, it being the laſt day for receiving the ſame.

"Mr Alderman *Newnham* brought in the bill for regulating the mode of pawnbrokers, which was ordered to be read a firſt time.

"A vaſt deal of miſcellaneous buſineſs tranſacted, the moſt eſſential of which was a petition by Mr Dempſter from the planters, merchants, &c. of Weſt Florida, praying for a conſideration of the loſſes they had met with on acconnt of the American war.

"Alderman *Watſon* alſo preſented a petition from ſome American Loyaliſts.

"The Houſe went into a Committee of Supply, Mr *Gilbert* in the Chair, and voted 700,000 l. for marines, &c. for the preſent year.

"It was alſo moved, that the ſum of 650,000 l. be ordered for the repairs of ſhips of the royal navy.

"Captain *Macbride* objected to this in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in the courſe of which, he ſaid, he came into Parliament for the purpoſe of pointing out the ſhameful abuſes there had been in repair of ſhips, and the great waſte of the public money; for the preventing of which in future, he entered into a very circumſtantial account of the ſhips under repair, and the ſums of money that had been voted thereon, and were ſtill expending.

"We left Captain Macbride ſpeaking, and it was thought that his oppoſition would open a very large view of argument.

"The petition preſented to the Houſe the 5th inſtant, from the Royal College and Corporation of Surgeons of the City of Edinburgh, ſets forth, that in the year 1777, a ſcheme was formed by the pewidows and children of the members of the corporation, and of their clerk, which the petitioners were authoriſed to carry into execution, by letters patent from his Majeſty, bearing date the 14th March 1778, and that certain alterations upon the ſaid ſcheme, for the improvement thereof, having been propoſed to, and unanimouſly approved of by the petitioners, they are adviſed to apply for the aid and authority of Parliament to carry theſe alterations into execution, and to render the ſaid ſcheme permanent; and therefore praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill for the above purpoſe, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch regulations as to the Houſe ſhall ſeem meet. The Houſe ordered the ſaid petition to be referred to the conſideration of a Committee; and that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, as it ſhall appear to them, to the Houſe; and the ſaid Committe to have power to ſend for papers, perſons, and records.

"The petition from ſeveral Freeholders, Juſtices of the Peace, and Heritors of the county of Berwick ſets forth, that the great poſt road between London and Edinburgh, leading from the extremity of the liberties of the burgh of Berwick upon Tweed, by Ayton Bridge and the new bridge over the Pees or paſſes of Cockburn's Path to Dunglaſs Bridge, on the confines of Eaſt Lothian, and alſo the branches leading from Billie Cauſeway and Preſton Bridge to join the ſaid poſt-road at or near Cockburn's Path Tower, are, in many places, ſo deep and ruinous, that travellers cannot paſs them without great inconvenience, &c.; and praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill for erecting turnpike-gates and toll houſes on the ſaid road, and levying tolls thereat, in order to eſtabliſh a fund to maintain and keep in repair the ſaid road, and bridges built and to be built thereon; and the ſaid petition was referred to a Committe."

The growth of barley in England and Wales is eſtimated at 4,600,000 quarters, of which 3,300,000 quarters are ſuppoſed to be malted; an inconſiderable quantity comparatively to be diſtilled; ſay 130,000 to 200,000 quarters, and the reſidue for ſeed, meſſing, feeding, &c.

The Exciſe on Malt in England and Wales for the year, ending 5th July 1784, at 10 s. per quarter, on 3,335,875 quarters, amounted to L. 1,667,937 13 2

And five per cent. - 83,396 17 8

L. 1,751,334 10 10

Exciſe on Beer that year,	L. 1,932,272 7 11	
Hops,	75,739 15 3	
		2,008,012 3 2
Total Exciſe, Malt, Beer and Hops one year,		L. 3,759,346 14 0

Thomas Orrok, baſketmaker, and Kenneth Tocker, fiſhing rod maker, for aſſaulting and beating a Gentleman on the public ſtreet, were this day ſentenced by the Magiſtrates; the former to be confined in priſon till Wedneſday the 28th inſt. when he is to be publicly whipt through the city; and the latter to be confined in priſon for the ſpace of ten days, and thereafter until he find caution for his good behaviour for three years under the penalty of 300 merks.

State of the Thermometer ſince our laſt;

Saturday, Mar.	17.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	47
Sunday,	— 18.	8 —	A. M.	42
		8 —	P. M.	46
Monday,	— 19.	8 —	A. M.	46

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

March 17. Samuel, M'Gill, from Yarmouth, with grain.
Margaret, Grant, from Peterhead, in ballaſt.
Roſe, Weſt, from Banff, with goods.
Iſabella, Murray, from Macduff, with ditto.
19. Katharine and Iſabel, Lyall, from Perth, with grain and goods.
Jean, Millar, from Wick, with goods.
Peggy, Clark, from Cullioe, with grain and goods.
Doctor, M'Kenzie, from Stornaway, with herrings.
M'Duff, Gill, from M'Duff and Portſoy, with goods.
Holkham, ——, from Lynn, with goods.
Counteſs of Kintore, Milne, for Aberdeen, with ditto.
Two ſloops with coals.

THE
THEATRE-ROYAL
Will open on SATURDAY next with a
A PLAY AND FARCE,
As will be expreſſed in the Bills.
Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes taken, of Mr Gunn, at the Office of the Theatre.

C. F. D.
BY COMMAND OF THE SOVEREIGN,
THE Knights Companions of the Order are required to attend at their Hall, on Saturday the 24th current, at half paſt two o'clock, to celebrate the *Forty-third* Grand Feſtival.
Dinner on the table preciſely at three o'clock.
W. G. Secretary.

This day is Publiſhed,
By CHARLES ELLIOT, Parliament Square, Edinburgh, and C. ELLIOT AND CO. at Dr Cullen's Head, Strand, London, neatly printed in three Volumes octavo, with Sixteen Copperplates,—Price 18s. in boards, and one Guinea bound,
A SYSTEM OF
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY;
From the latеſt and beſt Authors.
Arranged as nearly as the nature of the work would admit, in the order of the Lectures delivered by the Profeſſor of Anatomy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.
By a MEMBER of the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.
The Second Edition.
IN THREE VOLUMES.
To which is added,
THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY,
Illuſtrated with Copperplates.
N. B. Thoſe to whom the 1ſt and 2d volumes were delivered, will pleaſe ſend for the 3d volume.
Of C. ELLIOT, *and as above, may be had,*
I. Mr. BELL's SURGERY, Volume Fifth, 6 s. in boards, 7 s. bound.
II. COMPLETE SETS, five volumes, 1 l. 10 s. in boards.
N. B. Any volume, or the Ulcers, may be had ſeparate, at 6 s. in boards, or 7 s. neatly bound.
III. Dr DUNCAN's MEDICAL COMMENTARIES for 1786; price 6 s. in boards. The plan of the future conduct of this work may be had gratis.
And in a few days will be publiſhed, price 3 s. in boards,
FIRST LINES of the THEORY and PRACTICE in VENEREAL DISEASES
By William Niſbet, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

WANTS A PLACE,
[illegible] Young Lady, [illegible] ed ſeams, muſic on the ſpinet, drawing of flowers, landſcapes, &c. in water colours.
Apply to Mr Angus Macpherſon merchant, oppoſite the Tolbooth, Edinburgh.

Eſcaped from Priſon.
WHEREAS PATRICK ANDERSON, priſoner in the Tolbooth of Aberdeen, under ſentence of tranſportation, eſcaped therefrom by means of diſguiſing his dreſs, upon the afternoon of Friday the 16th March curt. Andrew Gray, Keeper of ſaid Tolbooth, hereby offers a Reward of TEN GUINEAS to any perſon who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Patrick Anderſon in any of his Majeſty's gaols, which he will inſtantly pay, beſides all charges, on advice of his being ſecured.
DESCRIPTION.
The above Patrick Anderſon is about ſixteen years of age, and rather low for that age, being about 4 feet 6 inches high. He has ſhort dark-coloured hair, clipped almoſt cloſe to his head. When he eſcaped, he was bare headed, had on a whitiſh coat, ſhort, and old whitiſh veſt, and no ſhirt. He is of a very ſallow or dun complexion, and has two uncommon broad fore teeth, and a very flat noſe, reſembling a negro's; and he has much the look of a Mulatto.

Sale of Wood at Newbattle
ADJOURNED.
IF this SALE is to take place, proper notice will be given of it.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
The Leith Packet,
JOHN THOMSON Maſter,
Is taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, for Edinburgh, and places adjacent, and will ſail Thurſday 5th April, wind and weather ſerving.
This Veſſel has good accommodation for paſſengers.
The maſter, or David Thomſon for him, to be ſpoke with at 'Change, or at the New England Coffeehouſe, at 'Change hours, mornings and evenings on board,—or Hawley's Downe for them.
London, 15th March 1787.

Farms to Let in Ayrſhire.
TO be LET for 19, or ſuch number of years as may be agreed on, entirable Martinmas next, [illegible] and Whitſunday after to Houſes and graſs, the following Farms in the pariſh of Sorne, Ayrſhire, part of the eſtate of Sorne, viz.
SOUTH and MIDDLE BLAIRKIPS, FALSIDENUKE, and SMIDDYSHAW, all extenſive arable farms. Of three firſt, for ſome years back, have been let in graſs, and the laſt under improvement in the proprietor's poſſeſſion. The great line of road from Glaſgow to Dumfries goes thro' them; coal and lime cheap and at hand. The markets of Glaſgow, Paiſley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, perfectly convenient; and there are extenſive public works going on in the neighbourhood.
The houſe and offices of Smiddyſhaw are fit to accommodate a decent family. The graſs of this farm may be had access to at Whitſunday firſt, and greateſt part of the crop then on the ground, meant to be ſold on the foot.
There are alſo to Let, The PARKS of SORNE in graſs, for a few years, and ſome PARKS in SORNE DEMAINS.
For further particulars enquire at Neil Campbell, at Caſtle, by Kilmarnock.

WANTED,

A Contractor for keeping up a Road, &c.

ANY Perſon willing to Contract for ſeven years, to keep up that part of the Lanark Turnpike, from the toll-bar at Tynecaſtle brae-head, to the end of this county, a little beyond the ſeventeenth mile-ſtone, are deſired to give in propoſals to Thomas Scott at Craiglockhart, betwixt and the 7th of April next.

Alſo wanted, an Undertaker for levelling the braes at both ends of Slateford Bridge, conform to a plan in the hands of ſaid Thomas Scott, who will give every information needful.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 28th day of March current, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Houſe in Canongate, belonging to and poſſeſſed by the Earl of Hadinton, with a large Area, Coach-houſe for two carriages, two Stables, and a variety of other conveniencies.

The houſe to be ſeen, Mondays and Fridays, betwixt one and three o'clock afternoon.

For particulars, enquire at John Wauchope writer to the ſignet.

AREAS TO BE SOLD.

By order of the Truſtees for Building a Bridge over the Cowgate, &c.

THERE are to be SOLD, within the Dean of Guild Court-houſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of March 1787, at five o'clock afternoon,

Four LOTS or AREAS for buildings, on the weſt ſide of South Bridge Street.

LOT I. Conſiſting of 49 feet in front along Bridge Street, and 45 feet in front to the Square on the ſouth of the Tron Church, in a line with the north gable of lot 4th from the High Street, on the eaſt ſide of Bridge Street, purchaſed by Mr Nathaniel Donaldſon, late of Tobago.

LOT II. Conſiſting of 48 feet in front along South Bridge Street, and 42 feet in depth immediately on the ſouth of lot 1ſt.

LOT III. Conſiſting of the ſame dimenſions of lot 2d and immediately on the ſouth thereof.

LOT IV. Conſiſting of 48 feet in front along Bridge Street, and 44 feet in depth adjoining to and on the ſouth of lot 3d. Each of the purchaſers will have a right to the ſtones and other materials of the houſes on the weſt ſide of their reſpective lots, and from thence to Peebles Wynd.

The purchaſers of lots 2d, 3d, and 4th, will each of them have right to two of the arched vaults under the Street, the length of the middle or croſs wall; theſe arches are 20 feet ſpan at the ſpring of the arch, and ſeveral ſtories of vaults may be made in each of them.

The entry to the premiſſes to be on the 26th of May next, but the Truſtees will not object to the purchaſers entering ſooner, provided they can make an agreement for that purpoſe with any others concerned.

The price to bear intereſt from Whitſunday 1788, and to be payable the one half at Martinmas 1788, and the other at Martinmas 1789.

N. B. Theſe Areas will likeways front a ſpacious Street on the weſt from the Square, ſouth of the Tron Church, to the Cowgate, above 50 feet wide; ſo that the building on *lot firſt* will have *three fronts*, and the whole of the north ſouth will be ſeen from the High Street, both on the eaſt and weſt of the Church.

The conditions of ſale will be ſhown by John Gray, writer to the ſignet; and a ground plan, and an elevation of the intended buildings will be ſhown by Robert Kay, ſurveyor to the Truſtees, at his houſe in Sandiland's Cloſe.

Luncarty and Perth Bleachfields,

NEAR PERTH, 1787.

SANDEMAN, TURNBULL, and COMPANY, carry on buſineſs at both Fields, and bleach in the beſt manner, at the following prices; and the Cloth returned ſoon.

All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding

	Per Yard.		*Per Yard.*
900 warp,	2½d.	1600,	5½d.
1000 and 1100,	3d.	1700, and all above,	6d.
1200,	3½d.	Diapers,	4d.
1300,	4d.	Damaſks,	5d.
1400,	5d.	Cambrics,	4d.

All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for theſe Fields is preſently taken in by

JAMES TORRY Merchant, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, William Braidwood iron-monger, Graſs-market; William Coke bookſeller, Leith; James Gillies bookſeller, Glaſgow, John Gray weaver, Dalkeith; John Berrie merchant, ditto; Thomas Mair merchant, Bathgate; Miſs Eupheme Walker merchant, St Andrews; William Main merchant, Cupar Fife; Mrs Janet Bell, Leven; John M'clvill and Son, Dyſart; William Philip and Son, Kirkcaldy; Mrs Helen Scott, Anſtruther; Mrs Alexander, Dunfermline; James Duncan merchant, Alloa; Mr James Addiſon ſenior, Botrowſtounneſs; David Onchterlonie, Dundee; William Ritchie merchant, Arbroath; John Low merchant, Montroſe; John Bett junior, in Cupar Angus; Robert Cargill merchant, Dunkeld; James Glas merchant, Crieff; David Sandeman merchant, and William Sandeman and Company, Perth; Hector Turnbull at Luncarty, and John Turnbull at Tulloch.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE ELIZA,

JOHN SAMSON Maſter,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail 30th March.

N. B. The Ship has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe, north-end of the bridge, Leith.

FOR GRENADA,

THE CARRIERE,

ROBERT STEEL Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock by the 15th of February, and clear to ſail the 25th March.

For freight or paſſage, apply to John Campbell ſenior, in Glaſgow, or the maſter at Greenock.

A good BLACKSMITH, uſed to horſe-ſhoeing and coach-work, CARPENTER, and a good MASON, well recommended, and willing to engage to ſerve in Grenada for a term of years, will receive good encouragement from Mr Campbell.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

The Ship Alexander,

ALEXANDER RITCHIE Maſter,

Now ready to take goods on board at Greenock, and poſitively will be clear to ſail by the 26th of March.

The Aexander is built of cedar and live oak, has a Mediterranean paſs, and excellent accommodations for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr William Donald, merchant, Glaſgow, or John Stewart, and Co. Greenock.

Greenock, 26th February 1787.

BALBIRNIE-BRIDGE BLEACHFIELD, 1787.

Five miles north from Kirkaldy.

GEorge Pierſon bleaches at the following prices, viz. all plain linen, yard wide or under, wove in a 900 reed or under, at 2d. 1000 and 1100, 2d. halfpenny; 1200, 1300, and 1400, 3d. halfpenny; 1500, and all above, 4d. damaſks, ſattinets, and tweels, 4d. cambrics, diapers, and cottons, 3d. loog lawns, 2d.—all above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this field taken in by

John Brunton merchant, Lawn-market, Edinburgh; Angus M'Donald merchant, head of Carrubber's Cloſe; Mrs Barr merchant, head of Cowgate; William M'Gall weaver, Canongate; Mrs Bonthorn and John Laidlaw, Leith; Mrs Aitken, Burntiſland; William Ruthven, Kirkaldy; John Melvil and Son, Dyſart; Robert Adamſon, Largo; David Wallace, Kilconquhar; James Ritchie, Pittenweem; John Thomſon, William Melvill, and Andrew Anderſon, St Andrew's; David Preſton, Dundee; Joſeph Lyell, Newburgh; John Keltie, Auchtermuchty; Alex. Young junior, and Greig and Collier, Cupar; Thomas Ballingall, Balmalcolm; Robert Adamſon junior, Kettle; Thomas Kennedy, Falkland; and at the bleachfield; at all which places receipts are given.

§§§ The public may depend on quick diſpatch, and their cloth whitened and finiſhed to the beſt advantage.

Kevock-Mill Bleachfield, 1787,

Four Miles ſouth from Edinburgh.

TERENCE DUGAN and SON bleach in the beſt manner, at the following prices, viz. All plain Linen yard wide or under, woven in a

900 and all below, at 2d. halfpenny per yard.—1000 and 1100, 3d.—1200 and 1300, 3d. halfpenny.—1400, 4d.—1500, 4d. halfpenny.—1600, 5d.—1700 and all above, 6d.—Satinet and Tweeling, 5d.—Cambrics and Damaſks, 4d.—Diapers, 3d. halfpenny.—Lawns, 3d.—900 and all below, not full white, at 2d.

All above yard broad in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this Field is taken in by

Mr Michie merchant, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh; James Burnet grocer, head of the Fleſhmarket Cloſe; William Raeburn perfumer, Bridge Street; Dickſon's and Fair feedſmens, New Town; James Shirrllaw grocer, Netherbow; Peter Rattery grocer, Watergate; Alexander Scott, Nicholſon's Street; John Storrie grocer, Graſsmarket; John Clapperton and Daniel Bell grocers, Potter-row; James Orr merchant, on the ſhore of Leith; James Wardlaw merchant, Water of Leith; Mrs Taylor, and Wilſon and Elliot merchants, Dalkeith; Thomas Forſyth weaver, Muſſelburgh; John Anderſon weaver, Fiſherrow; John Glen candlemaker, Tranent; John Young, Preſtonpans; James Paterſon baker, Aberlady; Peter M'Laren merchant, Haddington; George Fenton merchant, Berwick; Richard Scott, Belford; James Gladſtones merchant, Alnwick; Mrs Aitken weaver, Cranſton; John Penny merchant, Mid-Calder; John Long weaver, Leſſudden; Thomas Morton weaver, Kelſo; William Aire merchant, Coldſtream; Adam Pollock, Poſt Office, Dunſe; William Simpſon weaver, Burdyhouſe; and at the Bleachfield.

†,† Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour the above Terence Dugan and Son with their Cloth, may depend upon having it well done, and ſoon returned.

SALE OF HOUSES, GROUND, & FEU-DUTIES,

In Hunter's Park, near Edinburgh,

To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 21ſt March 1787, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

1. TWO Dwelling Houſes, being the firſt and ſecond ſtories of a new-built tenement in Hunter's Park, and which is the ſouthmoſt of the new houſes built there along the back row in Nicolſon's Park, each houſe conſiſting of three rooms, kitchen, two cellars, and other conveniencies, and to be ſold ſeparately.

2. An AREA for Buildings, near to and on the eaſt ſide of the above-mentioned tenements, conſiſting of 84 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth, which area is on a line with the buildings preſently erecting in the new ſtreet in Hunter's Park, running northwards from Richmond-ſtreet along the Phyſical Society Hall, and which, it is probable, will be carried along the front of this new bridge. The area will alſo have the advantage of a ſmall ſquare or court on the other ſide.——Alſo,

Another ſmall AREA adjoining to the new built tenement, and lying between it and the foreſaid area, conſiſting of 58 feet in length and 28 feet in depth, which may either be occupied as back ground, or for building ſmall houſes.

3. Certain excreſce FEU-DUTIES, payable by George Hope and others from the houſes already built in Hunter's Park, amounting to 5l. 5s. Sterling yearly.

James Donaldſon, maſon and builder at Hunter's Park, will point out the ſubjects; and the articles of roup and title-deeds will be ſhown by Patrick Murray, writer in Edinburgh, to whom perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply.

LANDS TO BE SOLD,

In the County of Berwick and Pariſh of Coldingham.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Eſtate of MOORHALL, formerly part of the Lands of HILLEND, containing 164¼ acres, Engliſh meaſure, all incloſed and ſubdivided with ditch and hedge. The lands are in the poſſeſſion of the proprietor, all improved, pleaſantly ſituated, and command a fine proſpect of the country. They lie juſt upon the poſt road, within two miles of Coldingham, nine miles of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and three miles of Eyemouth, where plenty of lime is to be had at a reaſonable price. There is a very neat manſion-houſe on the eſtate, with a complete ſet of offices. The lands hold of Mr Home of Wedderburn, and pay an yearly feu-duty of 7 d. Sterling.

At the ſame time will be expoſed to ſale,

What remains to run of an ANNUITY of 140 l. Sterling yearly, payable at two terms in the year, Candlemas and Lammas, by equal portions, for twenty years, the firſt payment of which commenced at Candlemas 1772.

For particulars, apply to John Conſtable, attorney in Berwick, the proprietor; or to George Johnſton, writer to the ſignet, corner of Crichton-ſtreet, Edinburgh; who have power to conclude a bargain, and in whoſe hands the title-deeds of the lands may be ſeen.

Sheep Farms, or Grazings, to Let.

TO LET on Leaſe, for any number of years that can be agreed upon, from Whitſunday next, Four excellent SHEEP FARMS or GRAZINGS, viz. The Lands of SWANSLETTER, RETLANDS, FERTICORY, and ALMY, lying in the country called Ariſaig, along the ſide of Lochmorar, near the ſea-coaſt, and county of Inverneſs.

Theſe Farms are remarkably well adapted for Sheep walks, and ſtore poſſeſſions of great extent, near the ſea ſide, having abundance of heath and graſs, and never ſubject to deep falls of ſnow, which ſeldom in that country remains for any time on the ground; and may be let together, or in ſeparate lots or farms, as offerers incline; though, as the lands lie in a ſtretch along the ſide of Lochmorar and contiguous, would anſwer beſt to be let in one lot.

Any perſons wiſhing for a leaſe of ſuch grazings, may apply to Hector Macdonald at Mr Macdonald's, writer to the ſignet, Prince's ſtreet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to the rent and other particulars; and Donald Chiſholm in Ariſaig, will ſhow the farms.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN BUCHANAN of Croy.

IN the Proceſs of Ranking and Sale, raiſed and purſued at the inſtance of Enſign Walter Graham of the regiment of foot, now farmer in Little Glenny, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt John Buchanan of Croy, and all and ſundry his creditors, Lord Monboddo, Ordinary thereto, by his interlocutor, 7th March inſtant, aſſigned the 12th of June next to all and ſundry the creditors of the bankrupt, to produce their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate, and that for the Second Term; with certification, as in a reduction and improbation; and appointed this notice thereof, ſo as the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. CALLENDER Clk.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of March current, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Houſe, Garden, and Offices at

Laurieſton, which belonged to the late Rev. Mr Brown, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Beaumont.

The houſe is large and commodious, ſtands in a warm ſituation, and commands an extenſive proſpect.

The firſt floor thereof conſiſts of a parlour, ſmall room, pantry, kitchen, ſervant's room, ſcullery, and cellar fitted up with catacombs.

The ſecond ſtorey conſiſts of a handſome drawing-room, and bed-room, with a ſmall bed-room, and large light cloſet off the drawing-room.

The third ſtorey conſiſts of three bed-rooms, two of which are large, and have a light cloſet to each of them.

There is alſo two excellent Garrets with fire places, which would anſwer for a nurſery or ſervants room.

The Garden is neatly laid out, and ſtocked with remarkable fine wall trees.

The cellars and out-houſes are very commodious, and ſome of them might be converted into a coach-houſe and ſtable, if neceſſary, at a trifling expence.

The ſituation of the premiſſes will be much improved by the removal of the town wall, now agreed upon to be taken down immediately.

The whole or part of the price may remain in the purchaſers hands, on ſecurity, if deſired.

The houſe to be ſeen Tueſdays and Fridays, from eleven to one o'clock.

For further particulars, enquire at Robert Brown writer to the ſignet.

GRASING IN ROSS-SHIRE TO LET.

To be Let, and entered to at the term of Whitſunday or Martinmas next, for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed upon,

THAT rich, well known, and extenſive Graſing of CASTLECRAIG, DUNSKEATH, and ANNAT, lying along the ſea-coaſt, in the pariſh of Nigg, and county of Roſs. This grazing is remarkable for fattening black cattle, ſheep, or horſes, and abounds with excellent ſhelter, having woods and plantations interſperſed in different parts of it. The run is moſt healthy for all kinds of cattle, and the graſs ſweet and wholeſome. It is ſufficiently fenced by a new ſtone wall lately built, which ſurrounds the whole bounds. None of the grounds to be broke up by the plough.

Any perſon intending to take this graſing may correſpond with Alexander Roſs, Eſq; of Cromarty, Golden Square, London, the proprietor, or wiih Walter Roſs, his factor, at Cromarty.

Great Marlbro'-ſtreet, London.

Maredant's Antiſcorbutic Drops.

A TREATISE on the nature and origin of the Scurvy, Leproſy, Evil, &c. is delivered with each bottle of Mr HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS, illuſtrated with a number of CURES performed by him in caſes the moſt complicated and dangerous, certified by perſons of known veracity.

HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS are diſtinguiſhed by having his name and reſidence, viz. "*I. HAY-MAN, Marlbro'-ſtreet,*" engraved in the Government label, denominating the duty on each bottle, printed at the Stamp-Office, by order of the Commiſſioners, to ſecure his property, and the health of the afflicted, againſt counterfeits, by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. Edinburgh; Mr A. M'Donald, Glaſgow; Meſſ. Morriſon and Son, Perth; Mr R. Garden, Aberdeen; Mr A. Wylie, Dumfries; and by ſome licenſed Vender of prepared Medicines in every town in Great Britain.

Conduit Street, Hanover Square.

Oriental Vegetable Cordial.

THE increaſing demand for this Medicine, ſo eminently uſeful in diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, renders any recommendation of it unneceſſary; but as there is a poſſibility of ſome people being yet uninformed of its powerful virtues; and amongſt thoſe, there may poſſibly be perſons labouring under the complaints to which it particularly and effectually applies, the following Caſe, which has attracted the notice of the whole kingdom, and has of itſelf been the means of extending ſimilar benefit to others, is again repeated.

CASE,

As communicated by Mr Richard Wagſtaffe of Chipping Norton, in the county of Oxford, indubitably authenticated, and publiſhed in the London Gazettee of Tueſday the 31ſt of October laſt.

Chipping Norton, *Oct.* 9. 1786.

"Eſteemed Friend,

THY Cordial is here in eſtimation, and has done great good, but one particular caſe I am induced to relate; not that I have the gentleman's authority, neither do I ſuppoſe he would have his name appear; he has however ſpoke of it in company, which has greatly enhanced its ſale.

"The gentleman alluded to was confined to his bed in the moſt excruciating pain, with the gout in his head, ſtomach, and limbs, attended by his apothecary, who perceiving the caſe dangerous, thought proper to call to his aſſiſtance an eminent phyſician, who pronounced the patient could not live twenty-four hours; of which being made acquainted, he deſired his wife, *as a forlorn hope*, to ſend for a bottle of Oriental Vegetable Cordial; and though theſe gentlemen ſaid it could do him no good, he found eſſential relief by the firſt doſe, and by repeating it every third hour, for half a dozen doſes, was enabled to walk about his room, and the next day to make his appearance about town. At every attack of diſeaſe ſince, he has had recourſe to the ſame remedy, with the ſame ſucceſs.

"I can alſo add, that I have known pregnant women receive inſtantaneous relief in fits of the cholic, by the uſe of this cordial. "I am, with reſpect, thy friend,

"RD. WAGSTAFFE."

To Mr B. CORNWELL, London.

☞ Sold by Mr B. Cornwell, No. 13. Conduit-Street, Hanover-Square, in bottles of 5 s. each; and by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER, AND COMPANY, Edinburgh; to be had alſo of Mr M'Donald, Glaſgow; Meſſ. Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Meſſ. Morriſon and Son, Perth; Mr Sharp, Inverneſs; Mr Palmer, Kelſo; Mr Wylie, Dumfries; and Mr Morſcrope, Berwick.

, A TREATISE on the virtues of the above Medicine will ſpeedily be publiſhed, (price only Sixpence) wherein is proved its powerful action, as applied to the human machine; interſperſed by well-atteſted Caſes, with remarks by the Faculty, &c. who have been witneſs to its utility in deſperate maladies.

NOTICE.

IN the Proceſs of Ranking and Sale, William Ferguſon, Eſq; of Raith, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt Alexander Hamilton, now in America, eldeſt ſon and heir of the deceaſed John Hamilton, writer in Mauchline, and his Creditors—The Lord Rockville, Ordinary, by his interlocutor, of date 27th February 1787, aſſigned the 12th of June next, for the whole Creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them reſpectively, againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate, and that for the Second Term; with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and appointed this notice thereof, ſo as the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. CALLENDER, Clerk.

Oak Woods in Breadalbane.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, on Tueſday the 10th day of April 1787, within the houſe of William Cosby inn-keeper in Killin,

The NATURAL OAK WOODS of BREADALBANE, lying on both ſides of Loch Tay, in whole, or in ſeparate lots as offerers ſhall incline.

The wood is of proper age, and there are a conſiderable number of reſerves fit for ſhip-timber. There are excellent roads from the woods both to Perth and Stirling, which are diſtant about thirty computed miles.

The ground-officers will ſhow the woods; and the articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Stewart factor for Lord Breadalbane, at Achmore by Crieff, and Mr John Campbell writer to the ſignet.

Lands in Aberdeenſhire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Friday the 10th day of Auguſt, in the New Inn of Aberdeen at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtates of PREMNAY and LIKLYHEAD, in the pariſh of Premnay and ſhire of Aberdeen, all holding of the Crown, and whereof the free yearly rent, converting the victual at only 10 s. per boll is 800 l. 1 s. 5 d. Sterling. They lie contiguous, in the heart of a pleaſant and populous country, where there is plenty of game, and a trouting river.

The lands are of great extent, and remarkably well accommodated with inexhauſtible moſs, and abundance of paſture. The climate is early, the ſoil naturally as rich, ſtrong, and ſubſtantial as any in the county of Aberdeen; and the fields, which are beautiful, are now all under a regular courſe of infield culture and management. The farm-houſes are in general in good condition, and ſome of them covered with ſlate. There is a complete right to the teinds, which are alſo valued, and the miniſter's ſtipend was lately augmented. All the marches are clear.

This valuable property will be expoſed either altogether at 18,000 l. Sterling, or in the two following lots, viz.—

I. The Mains and Manor-place of Liklyhead, the Lands of Auchleven, Millbiggen, Clayford, Dikenook, Kirkford, Broadford, Burnend, Redrig, Weſtbiggen, and part of Newton of Premnay, with the mill of Auchleven, and multures, whereof the free rent is 505 l. 4 s. 7 d. And, 2dly, The Lands of Barns or Netherhall, Milntown of Barns, Kirktown of Premnay, Burryhillock, Daies, and part of Newton of Premnay, with the miln of Barns and multures, whereof the free rent is 294 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling. Each of theſe lots affords a freehold qualification in the county. Upon Lot I. there is wood to the value of above 700 l. Sterling; and this lot will be ſet up at 11,615 l. Sterling.

The whole eſtate of Overhall is aſtricted to the mill of Barns in Lot II.; and the upſet-price of this lot is to be 6785 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, rentals, and title-deeds, which are unexceptionable, will be ſhown by John Gordon, Eſq; of Craig, or George Moir, Eſq; of Scotſtown, at Aberdeen; and copies of the rentals and articles by Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the ſignet at Edinburgh. Mr Gordon, at the houſe of Liklyhead will ſhow the lands.

Lands in the County of Linlithgow

FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 13th of April next, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, in whole, or in lots,

The Lands of EASTER CARRIBBER, WOODEND of Carribber, Upper and Nether KETTLESTON, the Farm and Lands of KETTLESTON-MILN, KETTLESTON-BRAEHEAD, Lands of CRAIGEND, CALDHAME, and WESTER KILTLY, conſiſting of 566 acres; and the FEU-DUTIES of the Lands of Bealſyde, Kettleſton-Mains, and Woodcockdale, amounting to 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling, with the Teinds of the Lands of Eaſter Carribber and Craigend, in the pariſhes of Linlithgow and Torphichen.

Theſe lands are moſt delightfully ſituated in a plentiful country, eighteen miles diſtant from Edinburgh, and the greateſt part of them within one mile of Linlithgow. The grounds are moſtly incloſed, and ſubdivided into convenient incloſures, the lands being ſet upon incloſing leaſes.—There is a thriving natural Wood upon Carribber; on which lands there is a beautiful romantic ſituation for a houſe.

The rent, after deducting public burdens, is above 210 l. excluſive of the value of the wood.—Part of the lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

If the lands are not ſold together, they will be expoſed in the following lots:

I. Craigend—lying within two miles and a half of the burgh of Linlithgow, half a mile of the town of Torphichen, and two miles of Bathgate.

II. Eaſter Carribber, and Woodend of ditto—pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the river Avon, within two miles of Linlithgow; the turnpike-road from Cleugh iron-work to Borrowſtounneſs runs through theſe lands.

III. Kettleſton-Mill—lying within a mile of Linlithgow, and contiguous to the two following lots.

IV. Upper and Nether Kettleſtons.

V. Kettleſton-Braehead.

IV Caldhame—lying within a mile of Linlithgow. The great road from that burgh to Mid-Calder runs through theſe lands.

VII. Weſter Kiltly—lies within a mile of Linlithgow, and the great road leading from that to Bathgate runs alongſide of theſe lands.

The whole of the lands are ſet at a very low rent, and there are Lime-works contiguous to all of them, and good roads leading thereto.

The rental, title-deeds, and plan of the lands, are in the hands of William Lumſdaine, clerk to the ſignet, to whom, or to Mr James Taylor, writer in Linlithgow, any perſon wiſhing for further information may apply.—Mr Taylor will ſhow rentals, and inform of a proper perſon to point out the grounds.

The Eſtate of Old Montroſe.

TO be SOLD by public auction, the Lands and Barony of OLD MONTROSE, the Lands of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the pariſh of Marytown, and ſhire of Forfar.

The free rental of this eſtate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greateſt part of the eſtate has been under leaſes for a long period, and ſeveral of them a good many years ſtill to run. At preſent the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this eſtate, both uſeful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and ſufficiently advanced for beauty and ſhelter, and the river of Southeſk is navigable to the houſe.

The time of ſale will be afterwards notified.

Mr Hercules Mill will ſhow the lands; and the purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the houſe, policy, and farm in the proprietor's poſſeſſion; and the rental and progreſs of writs are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the ſignet, who has alſo power to treat for a private ſale.

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